DESCRIPTION OF A NEW MOTH.

BY WILLIAM BEUTENMÜLLER.

Ottolenguia, gen. nov.

Primaries.—Vein 1 free; median four-branched; veins 6–10 all simple, un-branched; veins 11 from the subcostal near the middle of the cell; vein 12 from base.

Secondaries.—Two internal veins; median vein four-branched; veins 6–7 from apex of cell; vein 8 from base, sinuate and close to 7 at the outer part of the cell. A distinct frenulum hooked into a loop on the subcostal vein of the primaries.

Antennæ strongly pectinated in the male, simple in the female; palpi from 2 to 3 mm. long, with short scales; eyes rather large, naked; tongue very short.   Body long and slender, extending much beyond the hind wings.   Fore wings elongated, much longer than broad; costa somewhat sinuate at the middle in the male, apex acute; hind angles obliquely rounded; outer margin entire.   Hind wings extending to the hind angle of the fore wings, outer margin sinuate above the middle, apex acute, hind angle rounded, costa somewhat sinuate at the middle.   Legs slender, closely scaled; middle tibiæ with one pair of spurs; hind tibiæ with two pairs.

Ottolenguia reticulina, sp. nov.

Wings above and below pale cinnamon brown, with numerous fine reticulations of a darker color, and with transverse irregularly angled lines.   The line on the middle of the fore wing is bifurcate from the end of the cell to the costa.   Head, thorax, abdomen and legs pale cinnamon brown.   Expanse, ♂ 25 mm.; ♀ 33 mm.

Habitat : Flamingo, Florida (Coll. R. Ottolengui); Riverside, California (Coll. A. Bolter).

An example of this species from Florida was in Hy. Edward's collection for a number of years awaiting identification.   Mr. Edwards did not describe the specimen, not knowing where to place it generically.   The insect was also seen by a number of well-known Lepidopterists who likewise were unable to recognize it, or place it generically.   This specimen unfortunately got broken beyond repair.

In looking over Dr. R. Ottolengui's collection recently I discovered a female of the same species, and another male specimen was sent to Mr. Dyar by Mr. Bolter for naming.   The species is certainly a very perplexing one, as regards its position in classification.   It does not seem to fit in any of the families of Lepidoptera, except the Thyrididæ near the Indian genus *Herdonia* (see Hampson, Moths of India, Vol. I, p. 367, fig. 248).   I am under obligation to Mr. Dyar for a study of the venation of the genus. The figure is twice natural size.